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54 Improved high strength pigment binders for paper coating compositions.

57 High strength pigment binders for paper coating having increased water retention and stability are disclosed. The coating compositions comprise an aqueous synthetic polymer latex and pigment and may contain other additives used in the art of pigmented paper coating. The latex comprises an interpolymer of a vinyl ester, an organofunctional silane, carboxyl and/or amide functionality and optionally an alkyl acrylate, ethylene and/or other polymerizable comonomers.

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IMPROVED HIGH STRENGTH PIGMENT
BINDERS FOR PAPER COATING COMPOSITIONS

The present invention is directed to high strength pigment binders for paper coating having increased water retention and stability. The coating compositions comprise an aqueous synthetic polymer latex and pigment and may contain other additives used in the art of pigmented
5 paper coating. The latex comprises a vinyl ester, an organofunctional silane, carboxyl and/or amide functionality and optionally ethylene and/or other polymerizable comonomers.

In the preparation of a coated paper web there is used a pigment, such as clay or the like, which is then compounded with a latex binder
10 or adhesive material to produce a composition known in the art as a coating "color" for use in coating a cellulose web, e.g. a paper or paperboard web. Substantial quantities of the binder are used, and, accordingly, the composition and characteristics of the latex binder are of great importance in determining the qualities of the finished
15 coated web.

It has been recognized in the paper industry that increased dry strength properties may be provided to these latex binders by the inclusion therein of carboxyl or amide functionalities. There has however been difficulty encountered in providing carboxylic function-
20 ality in excess of about 2% by weight to vinyl ester containing latex polymer compositions due to excessive alkaline swellability of the resultant latex particles. This swellability, in turn, produces unacceptable latex thickening at these pH values and consequent problems in the transport of such materials in conventional latex handling

equipment where viscosities less than about 1000 cps. are generally employed.

Copending patent applications, Serial No. 417,291 issued July 26, 1983 as U.S. Pat. No. 4,395,499 and Ser. No. 417,020 filed Sept. 13, 1982, now abandoned and refiled Feb. 14, 1984 as Serial No. 580,055, disclose that substantially higher levels of carboxylation, with consequent improvement in coating strength may be achieved with a reduction in alkaline swellability by incorporation in the interpolymer of one of a specific class of polyethylenically unsaturated comonomers. Further improvements with respect to coating strength may be achieved by the use in the coating composition of specific silane comonomers either instead of or in partial addition to the specific polyethylenically unsaturated comonomers disclosed therein. The use of these silanes also substantially improves the dry strength properties of paper coatings prepared from latex binders containing amide functionalities.

The pigmented paper coating composition herein comprises an aqueous synthetic polymer latex binder, pigment, and sufficient alkali to achieve a pH of 6 to 10, the latex comprising dispersed therein an interpolymer having a T_g value of +50 to -40°C which consists essentially of:

(a) a vinyl ester of an alkanolic acid optionally interpolymerized with:

- i) from 0 to 30% by weight of ethylene; and/or
- ii) from 0 to 50% by weight of at least one monomer selected from the group consisting of dialkyl (C_1-C_2) maleates, fumarates or itaconates; vinyl halides; vinylidene halides; alkyl (C_2-C_4) vinyl ethers; and hydroxy alkyl acrylates or methacrylates;

(b) from 0.01 to 3 parts per 100 parts (a) of an organofunctional silane;

(c) at least one of:

5 i) from 0.5 to 15 parts per 100 parts (a) of an ethylenically unsaturated mono- or dicarboxylic acid or half ester thereof of said dicarboxylic acid; or

ii) from 0.5 to 5 parts per 100 parts (a) of an amide, N-alkylol amide or N-alkoxy-alkyl amide of an α, β -olefinically unsaturated carboxylic acid; and

10 (d) from 0 to 1 parts per 100 parts (a) of a polyethylenically unsaturated comonomer selected from the group consisting of triallyl cyanurate, triallyl isocyanurate, diallyl maleate, diallyl fumarate, divinyl benzene, and diallyl phthalate.

The vinyl ester monomers which may be utilized herein include the
15 vinyl esters of alkanolic acids having from 1 to 13 carbon atoms. Typical examples include: vinyl acetate, vinyl propionate, vinyl butyrate, vinyl isobutyrate, vinyl valerate, vinyl 2-ethyl hexanoate, vinyl isooctanoate, vinyl decanoate, vinyl pivalate and vinyl versatate. Of the foregoing, vinyl acetate is the preferred monomer because of
20 its ready availability and low cost.

The vinyl ester may be used alone as the base monomer for the interpolymer; however, there is generally added at least one other monomer capable of copolymerizing with the vinyl ester and achieving a Tg within the required range. One of the useful monomers for
25 such purposes is ethylene which, if used herein, is added at levels of 1 to 30%, preferably 5 to 25%, by weight of the interpolymer.

Other specific copolymerizable monomers may be used to prepare the

desired interpolymer. These monomers include dialkyl (C_1-C_6) maleates, fumarates or itaconates; vinyl halides and vinylidene halides such as vinyl chloride, vinyl bromide and vinylidene chloride; alkyl (C_2-C_{10}) vinyl ethers such as methyl vinyl ether and isobutyl vinyl ether; and hydroxyl alkyl acrylates or methacrylates. If this class of monomers are employed, they are generally used at levels of 5 to 50% by weight of the interpolymer solids.

It will be recognized by those skilled in the art that specific monomers of the above classes can be combined in the vinyl ester interpolymer at levels conventionally used. In particular, suitable interpolymers may be prepared from vinyl acetate, ethylene and vinyl chloride.

The organo-functional silanes useful are those which will either participate directly in the reaction by free-radical polymerization or will enter into a condensation reaction with other groups already present in the interpolymer backbone. Typical of silanes of the first group are, for example, the vinyl or mercaptosubstituted silanes which will copolymerize with the vinyl acetate or vinyl acetate-alkyl acrylate interpolymer. Representative commercially available silanes of the first class include vinyltrichlorosilane, vinyltriethoxysilane, vinyltrimethoxysilane, vinyltris(2-methoxyethoxy)silane, gamma-methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane, gamma-methacryloxy-propyltris-(2-methoxyethoxy) silane, vinyltriacetoxysilane and gamma-mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane. Typical of the second group of silanes are the glycidyl containing silanes which can react with other functional groups already present on the polymer, for example, the carboxyl groups. Representative of this type of silane monomer are gamma-glycidoxypropyltri-

methoxysilane, beta-(3,4-epoxycyclohexyl)-ethyltrimethoxysilane.

It is also required that the latex binders herein contain either carboxyl or amide functionality.

Generally, any ethylenically unsaturated mono-or dicarboxylic acid
5 may be used to provide the carboxyl functionality. Examples of suitable acids include the monocarboxylic ethylenically unsaturated acids such as acrylic, vinyl acetic, crotonic, methacrylic, tiglic, etc.; the dicarboxylic ethylenically unsaturated acids such as maleic, fumaric, itaconic, citraconic, hydromuconic, allylmolonic, etc. as well as the
10 half esters of these dicarboxylic acids such as mono(2-ethylhexyl) maleate, monoethyl maleate, monobutyl maleate, etc.

Useful amides are the amides of α, β -olefinically unsaturated carboxylic acids such as acrylamide, methacrylamide, and diacetone acrylamide; N-alkylol amides of α, β -olefinically unsaturated car-
15 boxylic acids such as N-methylol acrylamide and N-methylol methacrylamide; N-alkoxyalkyl amides of α, β -olefinically unsaturated carboxylic acids such as N-methoxymethyl acrylamide and N-butoxymethyl methacrylamide.

If the amides are employed, they are generally present at levels
20 of 0.5 to 5 parts per 100 parts of the vinyl ester interpolymers while the carboxyl containing monomers may be used at levels of 0.5 to 15 parts. It will also be recognized that the interpolymers may be prepared with both amide and carboxyl containing monomers with the maximum level thereof dependent upon the polymerization procedure used.

25 The resultant paper coating latex compositions are characterized by increased water retention and, in some cases, reduced alkali response in the latex state with improved properties of dry strength imparted to

the final paper sheets coated therewith.

Typical methods to prepare the interpolymer latices used in the coating compositions herein. The vinyl ester, optional comonomer, organofunctional silane, carboxylic acid or amide, and polyethylenically unsaturated monomer, if used, are interpolymerized in an aqueous medium in the presence of a catalyst and an emulsion stabilizing amount of an anionic or a nonionic surfactant or mixtures thereof. The aqueous system is maintained by a suitable buffering agent, if necessary, at a pH of 2 to 6. The polymerization is performed at conventional temperatures of from 21-107°C (70°-225°F), preferably from 49-79°C (120°-175°F), for sufficient time to achieve a low monomer content, e.g. from 0.5-10 hours, preferably from 2-6 hours, to produce a latex having less than 1.5%, preferably less than 0.5%, free monomer by weight. Conventional batch, semi-continuous or continuous polymerization procedures may be employed and are taught, for example in U.S. Pat. No. 3,706,697 issued Dec. 19, 1972 to R.H. Backderf.

The polymerization is typically initiated by a free radical initiator such as water soluble peracid or salt thereof, e.g. hydrogen peroxide, sodium peroxide, lithium peroxide, peracetic acid, persulfuric acid or the ammonium and alkali metal salts thereof, e.g. ammonium persulfate, sodium peracetate, lithium persulfate, potassium persulfate, and sodium persulfate. Alternatively, organic peroxides such as benzyl peroxide, t-butyl hydroperoxide, may also be employed. A suitable concentration of the initiator is from 0.05-5.0%, preferably from 0.1-3%, by weight.

The free radical initiator can be used alone and thermally decomposed to release the free radical initiating species or can be

used in combination with a suitable reducing agent in a redox couple. The reducing agent is typically an oxidizable sulfur compound such as an alkali metal metabisulfite and pyrosulfite, e.g. sodium metabisulfite, sodium formaldehyde sulfoxalate, potassium metabisulfite, and sodium pyrosulfite. The amount of reducing agent which can be employed throughout the copolymerization generally varies from about 0.1 to 3 weight percent of the amount of polymer.

The emulsifying agent can be of any of the nonionic or anionic oil-in-water surface active agents or mixtures thereof generally employed in emulsion polymerization procedures. When combinations of emulsifying agents are used, it is advantageous to use a relatively hydrophobic emulsifying agent in combination with a relatively hydrophilic agent. The amount of emulsifying agent is generally from about 1-10%, preferably from about 2-8%, by weight of the monomers used in the polymerization.

The emulsifier used in the polymerization can also be added, in its entirety, to the initial charge to the polymerization zone or a portion of the emulsifier, e.g. from 90 to 25 percent thereof, can be added continuously or intermittently during polymerization.

The preferred interpolymerization procedure is a modified batch process wherein the major amounts of some or all the comonomers and emulsifier are charged to the reaction vessel after polymerization has been initiated. In this manner, control over the copolymerization of monomers having widely varied degrees of reactivity can be achieved. It is preferred to add a small portion of the vinyl ester initially and then the remainder of vinyl ester and other comonomers intermittently or continuously over the polymerization period which can be from 0.5-10 hours, preferably from 2-6 hours.

In the case of vinyl ester interpolymers containing ethylene, the polymerization procedure is similar to that discussed above except that it is carried out under pressure of $10\text{--}132 \times 10^5$ Pa (10-130 atmospheres) using polymerization procedures taught, for example, in U.S.

5 Pat. Nos. 3,708,388 issued Jan. 2, 1973 to M. K. Lindemann et al.; 3,404,112 issued Oct. 1, 1968 to M. K. Lindemann et al.; 3,714,099 issued Jan. 30, 1973 to G. Biale; and 4,164,488 issued August 14, 1979 to B.V. Gregorovich. In these cases, the ethylene content of the interpolymer depends on the ethylene content of the aqueous polymeri-
10 zation medium. Factors which control the ethylene content of the polymerization medium include the partial pressure of ethylene in the vapor phase over the medium, the temperature of polymerization, and the degree of mixing between the vapor phase and the liquid medium. Generally, the polymerization is performed at temperatures from 49-79°C
15 (120-175°F) and, at these temperatures, ethylene partial pressures from 345-10,342 $\times 10^3$ Pa (50-1,500 psig), preferably from 1724-6895 $\times 10^3$ Pa (250-1,000 psig.) are sufficient to incorporate from 1 to 30%, preferably from 5 to 25%, by weight of ethylene in the polymer. The reaction medium is preferably agitated with a stirrer, however, other
20 agitation can be used as sparging the liquid with recirculated ethylene from the vapor phase. In the preferred procedure, the ethylene partial pressure is maintained constant throughout the polymerization period so that this monomer is continuously supplied at a constant rate.

In either case, the latices are produced and used at relatively
25 high solids contents, e.g. between 35 and 70%, although they may be diluted with water if desired. The preferred latices will contain from 40 to 60% and, most preferred, from 50 to 60% by weight of solids.

The particle size of the latex can be regulated by the quantity of non-ionic or anionic emulsifying agent or agents employed. To obtain smaller particles sizes, greater amounts of emulsifying agents are used. As a general rule, the greater the amount of the emulsifying agent employed, the smaller the average particle size.

The actual paper coating composition comprises the interpolymer latex together with a pigment, such as clay and the usual paper coating additives which may include other co-binders, such as polyvinyl alcohol, protein (e.g. casein or soy protein), or starch, as is well known to those skilled in the art.

The pigment used in the paper coating compositions may be any of those conventionally employed. Generally, at least a portion of the pigment comprises clay and for this portion any of the clays customarily used for paper coating, including the hydrous aluminum silicates of kaolin group clays, hydrated silica clays, and the specific types of clays recommended in Chapters 10-16 of "Kaolin Clays and their Industrial Uses," by J. M. Huber Corp. (1949), New York, NY. In addition to clay itself, there may be utilized other paper pigments such as, for example, calcium carbonate, titanium dioxide, blanc fixe, lithopone, zinc sulfide, or other coating pigments including plastics, for example polystyrene in various ratios, e.g., up to 50%, preferably up to 35%, by weight of the clay. Additionally, the composition may also contain other additives such as zinc oxide and/or a small amount, of a dispersing or stabilizing agent such as tetrasodium pyrophosphate. In general, the paper coating composition comprises 100 parts pigment containing 65-100 parts clay and 0-35 parts secondary pigment; 0.01-0.5 parts dispersing or stabilizing agent; 3-30 parts interpolymer latex

5 The coating compositions produced herein may be applied to fibrous paper webs using any of the conventional coating devices including, but not limited to, those referred to as trailing blade coaters, air knife coaters, roll coaters and the like.

15 Brookfield viscosity values were obtained using Spindle #2 at 20
rpm and/or 100 rpm as indicated.

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EXAMPLE I

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TABLE I-A

<u>Silane</u>	<u>N-Methylol Acrylamide</u>	<u>IGT</u> <u>(#5 Ink)</u>
-	1.0	430
0.5	1.0	610
1.0	1.0	550

TABLE I-B

<u>Silane</u>	<u>Monoethyl Maleate</u>	<u>IGT</u> <u>(#5 Ink)</u>
-	1.5	330
0.5	3.0	460

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A pigmented paper coating composition comprising an aqueous synthetic polymer latex binder, pigment, and sufficient alkali to achieve a pH of 6 to 10, the latex comprising dispersed therein an interpolymer having a T_g value of +50 to -40°C. which consists essentially of:

(a) a vinyl ester of an alkanolic acid optionally interpolymerized with:

i) from 0 to 30% by weight of ethylene; and/or

ii) from 0 to 50% by weight of at least one monomer selected from the group consisting of dialkyl (C_1 - C_2) maleates, fumarates or itaconates; vinyl halides; vinylidene halides; alkyl (C_2 - C_4) vinyl ethers; and hydroxy alkyl acrylates or methacrylates;

(b) from 0.01 to 3 parts per 100 parts (a) of an organofunctional silane;

(c) at least one of:

i) from 0.5 to 15 parts per 100 parts (a) of an ethylenically unsaturated mono- or dicarboxylic acid or half ester thereof of said dicarboxylic acid; or

ii) from 0.5 to 5 parts per 100 parts (a) of an amide, N-alkylol amide or N-alkoxy-alkyl amide of an α,β -olefinically unsaturated carboxylic acid; and

(d) from 0 to 1 parts per 100 parts (a) of a polyethylenically unsaturated comonomer selected from the group consisting of triallyl cyanurate, triallyl isocyanurate, diallyl maleate, diallyl fumarate, divinyl benzene, and diallyl phthalate.

2. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the vinyl ester is selected from the group consisting of vinyl formate, vinyl acetate, vinyl propionate, vinyl butyrate, vinyl isobutyrate, vinyl valerate, vinyl 2-ethylhexanoate, vinyl isooctanoate, vinyl nonate, vinyl decanoate, vinyl pivalate and vinyl versatate.
3. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the organofunctional silane is selected from the group consisting of vinyltrichlorosilane, vinyltriethoxysilane, vinyltrimethoxysilane, vinyl-tris(2-methoxyethoxy)silane, gamma-Methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane, gamma-Methacryloxypropyl-tris(2-methoxyethoxy) silane, vinyltriacetoxysilane, gamma-Mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane, gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane, and beta-(3,4-Epoxycyclohexyl)-ethyltrimethoxysilane.
4. The composition of Claim 1, wherein the vinyl ester is vinyl acetate; and the organofunctional silane is gamma-methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane.
5. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the carboxylic acid component is selected from the group consisting of acrylic acid, vinyl acetic acid, crotonic acid, methacrylic acid, tiglic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, itaconic acid, maleic acid, citraconic acid, hydromuconic acid, and allylmolonic acid, mono(2-ethylhexyl) maleate, monoethyl maleate and monobutyl maleate.
6. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the amide component is selected from the group consisting of acrylamide, methacrylamide, diacetone

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acrylamide, N-methylol acrylamide, N-methylol methacrylamide, N-methoxymethyl acrylamide and N-butoxymethyl methacrylamide.

7. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the carboxylic acid component is monoethyl maleate or wherein the amide component is N-methylol acrylamide.

8. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the coating comprises 100 parts of the pigment, 0.01-0.5 parts dispersing agent, 3-30 parts (solids) latex, 0-25 parts co-binder, 0-0.2 parts defoamer and sufficient water to obtain a solids level of 35 to 70 weight percent.

9. A fibrous web coated with the pigmented paper coating composition of Claim 1.

10. A method for coating a fibrous web which comprises applying to the web the aqueous pigmented paper coating composition of Claim 1.

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